



WINDSOR RURAL DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH

*Dr. Martin has not yet
seen*

1. Dr. Martin A.413

2. ~~Mr. Morley Parry~~ 419/R.S.

(To retain or
dispose of)

Leifamy

To The Chairman, and Councillors of the
Windsor Rural District.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

With effect from the 1st April, 1961, I have been Medical Officer of Health to the Windsor Rural District Council, and I now have the honour to present my report for the year 1961.

As most members will know I acted for some time, and very willingly so, for my late colleague, Dr. Brodie Moore, whose presence and counsel I now miss.

In adding to my responsibility that of the Rural District Council I have given up a proportion of my time which was formerly devoted to clinical duties on behalf of the County Council. The agreed time proportion is 10%, equivalent to one half-day weekly, which is in keeping with the proportion devoted by Dr. Moore from the former United Sanitary District.

Most of the purely administrative work is carried out from my office in Windsor and some slight re-adjustment of staff duties has been agreed by all parties concerned. It is yet too early to be certain but it seems that the arrangement is reasonable and I am glad to report the good relationship which has quickly developed between both departments.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and members for their consideration to me and also to Mr. Allen and Mr. Yates whose respective advice is essential to me, and lastly and indeed my major thanks to Mr. Rowsell.

My report will differ from that to the Windsor Borough Council in that no reference will be made to the County Council services such as Maternity and Child Welfare. The district councils are not responsible for such services but I feel that details should be available to members together with some critical comment on the functioning of the County Council services in the district. It is difficult in the County Report to give very detailed accounts for each district so I hope that in years to come I may be able to include these matters in my reports.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

S. J. McCLATCHY,

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	8,665
Home Population (Registra-General's Estimate mid-year 1961)	15,620
Number of Inhabited Houses 1961 (estimated)	4,208
Rateable value at 1st April, 1962	£251,129
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (year ending 31.3.62)	£1,016

Causes of Death during 1961

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
Measles	-	-
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	3	1
" " Lung, Bronchus	4	-
" " Breast	-	3
" " Uterus	-	5
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	5	8
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	-
Diabetes	-	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	16	14
Coronary Disease, Angina	9	12
Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	-
Other Heart Disease	10	11
Other Circulatory Disease	2	9
Influenza	-	-
Pneumonia	3	3
Bronchitis	8	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	-
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	3	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	-
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-
Congenital Malformations	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	14	13
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	6
All Other Accidents	-	-
Suicide	-	-
Homicide and Operations of War	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	83	89
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Comparatively small numbers make it impossible to form a very definite opinion but the figures for the past three years have been considered and compared with the numbers of deaths which would be expected if the death rate was as for England and Wales as a whole.

Male deaths from Lung Cancer over the three years differ little from the expected number. This applies also to Vascular Diseases of the Nervous System.

With Coronary Disease one expects more male than female deaths but there is a suggestion over the past three years that this does not apply locally. Further study would be necessary here and will be carried out at a later date.

The total death rate is not significantly lower than that for the country as a whole.

Infant Deaths

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Deaths of Infants under 1 year	2	3
Legitimate	2	3
Illegitimate	-	-
Total Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks	2	3
Legitimate	2	3
Illegitimate	-	-
	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>England</u>
	<u>R.D.</u>	<u>& Wales</u>
Death Rate per 1,000 population	11.0	12.0
Infant Mortality Rate	20.4	21.4
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week of age)	32.7	
Maternal Mortality Rate	Nil	

Births

	<u>Live Births</u>		<u>Stillbirths</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total	123	122	2	2
Legitimate	118	116	1	1
Illegitimate	5	6	1	1
	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>England</u>		
	<u>R.D.</u>	<u>& Wales</u>		
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	15.7	17.4		

INFECTIOUS DISEASES:
THEIR PREVALENCE AND CONTROL

Notifications

	Under 1 yr.	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over	Total noti- fied.
Acute Encephalitis (Post Infectious)	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	6
Sonne Dysentery	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Scarlet Fever	-	1	2	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	13
Measles	7	70	78	160	11	1	1	1	-	-	329
Whooping Cough	-	-	2	14	8	-	1	-	-	-	25

Tuberculosis

New Cases and Mortality during 1961

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Resp.		Respiratory		Non-Resp.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 years	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
55 years	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

During the year 8 inward transfers, 9 outwards transfers and 5 recoveries were reported giving a total of 103 cases on the register at the end of 1961.

Housing and Staff

Many local authorities feel it is desirable to provide housing accommodation for certain grades of staff if vacancies are to be filled, and whether this should be done as a direct letting to an individual or a letting tied to the post in question is debatable. With regard to staff appointed by the district authority, which is also the housing authority, the matter is in the hands of one body but difficulty arises when the County Council, which is not a housing authority, wishes to house a member of staff as for instance a midwife or health visitor whose duties will be limited to the county district. In the case of the health visitor the County Council does not provide housing, but does provide accommodation for the midwife in houses owned by the County Council or leased to them by the district authority.

At times district authorities are asked to provide housing for school teachers of the County Council staff but it is clear that there are inconsistencies and a review of policy on housing of County Council staff is desirable and close co-operation by the County Council with the local housing authority is necessary. A definite agreed policy between the two authorities on these matters should be established.

As far as the individual is concerned a health visitor feels that she works for the local community as does an engineering assistant or a public health inspector, yet neither her employing authority nor the housing authority of the district in which she works will consider priority in housing her.

Refuse Disposal

The tip being used at South Ascot is quite well sited so as to give theoretical objection to a minimum number of people. It is quite well maintained and freshly tipped matter is covered with earth during the course of the same day. Supplies of earth for this purpose however are not unlimited on the area being worked at present, and in any case the site available is not unlimited.

Thought has been given to and preliminary planning made for the use of another site. Quite a lot of preparation work will have to be carried out however and it is felt that the Council might consider reserving this new site, once permission for its use is granted, but not put it into use at once. Increased export of refuse to a neighbouring authority should be arranged if possible, but if later such arrangements were to be cancelled, the reserved site mentioned could then be put into use. Such planning would provide some safety for the future in having an alternative means of disposal in reserve.

INSPECTIONS, NOTICES SERVED,
AND REFERENCES TO AND OTHER WORK CARRIED OUT
BY
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

NUMBER OF VISITS: -

Drainage	205
Water supplies	56
Swimming pools	21
Milk Supplies	60
Food inspections	40
Food premises	155
Itinerant Food Vendors	35
Bakehouses	9
Moveable Dwellings	78
Infectious Diseases	39
Miscellaneous Nuisances	132
Streams and Water Courses	27
Refuse Tip	49
Sewage Works	38
Pumping Stations	40
Public Conveniences	33

NOTICES: --

No. of informal notices served during the year under P.H.A's	47
No. of formal notices served during the year.	10
Work carried out by Local Authority in default	Nil
Legal Proceedings	1

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The District is sewered in all parishes, and with few exceptions (e.g. premises on isolated sites, temporary dwellings on Ham Island, Old Windsor) house drainage is connected.

Sewage treatment and disposal of effluent continues to receive urgent attention, and submissions have been made to the Ministry for modernisation and enlargement of the present Outfall Works at Whitmore Bog, Bracknell. Some of the difficulties with which the Council remain confronted, are referred to at Page 72 of the Report for the year 1960.

WATER SUPPLY

The public water supply, which covers the whole of this Council's area, derives from the river Thames at Staines, and the Supply Company is the South West Suburban Water Company, The Causeway, Staines. The Supply Company estimate that the daily consumption per head of population is 30 gallons for domestic purposes, and 40 gallons for all purposes, including trading. 4 Chemicals and 4 bacteriological samples were taken during 1961 and in all cases the results were deemed satisfactory, subject to the maintenance of adequate chlorination of the raw river water. Except for isolated properties, a Public School in Old Windsor, and properties on part of Friary Island, the whole of the District (3 parishes) has a piped supply.

Thirty three samples were taken in conjunction with the above college; eleven samples from another establishment where the supply passed through a storage cistern, and four samples from well water supply at Friary Island.

HOUSING

New Dwellings: 22 permanent dwellings were erected by the Council and 75 by private enterprise during 1961. The Council dwellings included 17 Flatlets for older people at Sunninghill.

During the year Improvement Grants totalling £5,151. 10. 0d. were agreed in respect of 29 dwellings.

4 families were re-housed from unfit houses.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council continue to employ a full time Pest Officer, and during 1961, 356 premises were treated for the destruction of rats and mice. No major infestations by rats or mice were encountered.

MILK SUPPLY

Under the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) No. 2 Order 1953 only Designated Milk may be sold in the District. Details of samples submitted for Heat Treatment and Keeping Quality tests are set out hereunder.

	Pasteurised (Ordinary)		Pasteurised (T.T.)		T.T.	
	Satisfactory. Failed.		Satisfactory. Failed.		Satisfactory. Failed.	
Methylene Blue (Keeping quality) ..	26	1	16	-	2	-
Phosphatase (Heat treatment) ..	27	-	16	-	-	-

FOOD PREMISES

The following is a list of food premises in the District to which 145 visits were made during the year.

Butcher/Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	14
Greencrocers	...	...	...	...	...	8
Grocers, Confectioners etc.	...	...	...	...	...	54
Restaurants & Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	2
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	31

UNSOUND FOOD

The undermentioned food was surrendered and destroyed as unfit for human consumption, during 1961.

Frozen Products

Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	63 lbs.
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	8 lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	29 lbs.
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	4 lbs.

Canned Products

Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	13 lbs.
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	61 lbs.

Fresh and Cured Foodstuffs.

Fish	...	...	...	...	...	78 lbs.
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	14 lbs.
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	218 lbs.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	6	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	47	45	2	-
iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding out- workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	53	51	2	-

FACTORIES ACTS Ctd..

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	No. of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Ins-p'tr	By H.M. Ins-p'tr	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of Cleanliness ..	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable tempera- ture	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage to floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient ..	1	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Others offences (not including offences relating to Home- work)	1	1	1	-	-
TOTAL.	3	2	1	-	-

FACTORIES ACTS Ctd..

PART VIII of the ACT

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

	Section 110			Section 111		
Nature of Work (1)	No. of Out-Workers in August List required by Sect. 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of Cases of Default in sending List to the Council (3)	No. of Prosecutions for Failure to Supply List (4)	No. of Instances of Work in Unwholesome Premises. (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions. (7)
Wearing apparel:						
Making, etc. ..	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL;	2	-	-	-	-	-

